Amnoemente, etc., Chie Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2, Italian Opera; "Mar-BOOTH'S THEATER .- At 11: "The Iron Chest." At 6: "The Fool's Revenge." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 11 and at 8: "Article 47."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - At 2 and at 8: "Lalla Rookh." LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. - At 2 and at 8: "The Power of Lore." The Chapman Staters.

Niblo's Garden. —At 2 and at 8: "Black Friday." OLYMPIC THEATER. -At 2 and at 8: "Humpty UNION SQUARE THEATER, -At 24 and at 8: "Bur-league, The Voles Family. WALLACK'S THEATER, - At 13 and at 8: "London

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert. Mine, De Ruyther, Brooklyn Tabernacle.—Concert, Mine, Parepa-

CHICKERING HALL-At 2: Concert. Barili.

Cooper Institute. - Dr. Colton's Exhibition of SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS,-Birch, Wambold, etc.

Gusiness Nouces.

Mr. S. P. Aveny desires to reterable shorter thanks to the bidders and the buyers, at his recent sale, for the liberality and kind interest manifested toward him, to the artists the art public generally, and to the press, for their warm information of the Works of Art. offered by him, and for their expressions, of confidence in his good faith—this is more reterible to the work of their expressions.

18 Eith-ave., April 28.

BATCHELORS HAIR DYE.-The best in the 234,554 Accident Policies Written to Jan. Pineapple rum disturbed the Weller family.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

Senor Rosas has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes. The insurrectionary movements continue. Do Carlos is said to have left Geneva for Spain. ---- The Fichborne claimant has been released on ball. —— A fresh crater has opened in Vesuvius. Over 200 persons have lost their lives from the eruption.

The U.S. Senate, yesterday, made further progress with the Deficiency Appropriation bill. —— In the House, the resolutions concerning Dr. Houard were passed. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Finkelnburg spoke on Revenue Reform.

Six persons were burned to death in New-Scotland, Albany County, N. Y. ____ A large fire is raging in the Shawargunk Mountains, Ulster County, N. Y. ____ Mrs. Lydia Sherman has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. - - An oil train was burned on the Hudson River

Railroad yesterday, near Greenbush.

The Tammany Hall General Committee for 1872 is completod. - The Methodist Book Committee received a eport showing frauds in the Book Concern. - A Woman Suffrage meeting at the Cooper Institute was adtressed by Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Mrs. Blake, and others. Gold 1111, 1131, 1121. Thermometer 660, 839, 600.

The impression that Gov. Hoffman will veto the Charter is deepening. At Albany, where the rumors fly thickest, it is currently reported and believed that the Governor will exercise his veto power in relation to the bill early next week. He has certainly taken time to consider the matter, and the people now wait anxiously for his decision, which is likely to be final as to the fate of the Charter.

One of the small printing jobs which still hang about the Legislature provides for printing a mass of medical books for public distribution. The Senate must decide whether these reports, illustrated with fine engravings, and costing about \$40,000, shall be printed or not. That body, in a spasm of good sense, refused to indorse the Assembly proposition to print \$20,000 worth of Red Books. Now let it decide that the doctors ought to pay for their own books; they would value them then.

Although it is understood by the Administration whippers-in of the Senate that Congress must adjourn before the first of June, the House has courageously entered upon a debate

remarks only are allowed, as the bill is taken up, section by section. The chances for the final passage of Mr. Finkelnburg's bill, considering the exigencies of Philadelphia, and the impossibility of reconciling differences on the Tariff question, are very remote.

Vesuvius is, at last, in active eruption, and the imposing spectacle attracts crowds of tourists from all parts of Europe. But the volcano is invested with tragic interest now. as already two hundred people have been destroyed by the burning lava, and the safety of towns and villages is threatened. The story is | erally should be made to pay several millions a dreadful one, but the additional rumor that sixty over-curious visitors had been killed by showers of stones and ashes is not confirmed | by the latest dispatches, and we have fair reason to believe it unfounded. Still, the loss of life has been very great, and the destruction of vineyards and other property will entail much privation on the surviving population.

All honest citizens will rejoice that the longcontinued crusade against the worst form of government draws to a successful close. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment of Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn who introduced the resolution of inquiry, and of Mr. Prince, who, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, so ably conducted the long investigation, made the special order for next Wednesday; so that the large sums of money which, according to common rumor, have been spent to hasten an adjournment before the submission of the report have been wasted by an impoverished and corrupt Ring which cannot afford the expenditure, because no power will be left to it to recover the loss. It is understood that the report will be very positive in its language, and will be signed by seven out of the nine members composing the Committee. It only required this almost unanimous action of the Committee, after the positive corruption already developed on the investigation, to establish the success of a movement that is to do more toward securing to the people the fruits of reform than anything that has gone before.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles goes out this morning in the steamer Adriatic, to resume his position as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain. He will probably, however, not remain very long in that Legation. It is understood that he has already asked to be recalled, and only goes to Madrid for the Summer, to arrange some pending diplomatic business, and to bring back his mother and daughter, who have remained there during his recent visit to this country. It is to be hoped that the case of Dr. Houard will now be rescued from official bungling, and from the tedious wind of Congress eloquence. Gen. Sickles has probably more definite ideas of the law and the fact in this case than those emment statesmen who debated it for two days without baving read the Executive Message on the subject. We hope to see other and not less important results follow this visit of Gen. Sickles in Madrid, if on arriving there he finds the dynasty of Savoy in possession, and not the Middle Ages incarnate in the person of Carlos VII. Gen. Sickles will return to this country in time to vote at the Presidential election, with margin enough to consider how he shall vote-which is likely to be a question requiring some reflection on the part of sagacious politicians before next November.

New-York and Cass County, Missouri, seem to represent two extremes of popular sentiment. Here, such men as Tweed and Barnard long defy public opinion and decency, and appear wholly to escape punishment. In Missouri, the corrupt Judges and their thieving accomplices are riddled with bullets and their mangled remains left by the railroad track. The horrible story which reaches us from that State recalls the discovery of the fraudulent issue of Cass County bonds made last March. These bonds were originally issued, fourteen years ago, for the use of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; but, some dispute arising as to the fulfillment by the Company of their contract, they were locked up in the County treasury. Taken thence by Federal troops during the Rebellion, they finally found their way back to the County authorities during the war. The railroad company waiving all claim to them, a corrupt Ring resolved to reissue the bonds with accrued interest, the whole sum amounting to \$229,000; and Judges Stevenson and Forsyth surreptitiously convened the County Court, and, assisted by James Cline, R. B. Higgins, and several others, approved the issue of the bonds. The conspirators divided their plunder and fled in all directions, pursued by officers. Higgins was first caught, and he immediately committed suicide. The others hid for a short time only, and last Wednesday. while traveling in company with Judge Stevenson, Cline and Dutro, fellow-criminals, were caught by a mob, which seized the train, and most barbarously murdered. Judge Forsyth is reported to have been shot and hanged to a tree in that region. The end is not yet, as the Cass County mob is said to be bent on the extermination of the Ling. This affair is a fearful commentary on frontier lawlessness.

A MISTAKEN REFORMER. Col. Rush C. Hawkins, though not a great is a capable, and we judge an honest man. He was chosen to the Assembly last November. from that district of our City which embraces in its electoral body more wealth than any other, with a large proportion of intelligence and devotion to the public weal. Though not | and sheriff, and the Territorial prosecuting atpersonally popular, he was chosen by an overwhelming majority, having 4,533 votes to 2,433 for all others. We were somewhat instrumental in the withdrawal of a Republican competitor, who was in the field before him, expressly to make Col. Hawkins's calling and election sure. As the type of a class, we have | decisions we have above alluded to they could felt a special interest in his career, and regret that it has not been more successful. For the admonition of future legislators, we will indicate two or three of its more palpable errors.

Before the Legislature was organized, Col. H., in the caucus which nominated the Assembly's officers, made a speech (intrinsically hazardous on the part of a new member) wherein he broadly intlmated that the honest members would vote with him in organizing the House, and that the candidate for Speaker whose election he did not favor, was the tool of corruptionists; that the success of that candidate would be the triumph of peculation. This shaft did not help the Colonel's favorite, who was, nevertheless, nominated and chosen Speaker. Col. Hawkins received, by that Speaker's favor, the Chairmanship of a most important Committee, which gave him large opportunities for usefulness.

intimating that those who differed from him were either knaves or fools, and at length resary reform might or might not fail for want excellence? Col. Hawkins stigmatizes the action of the

Assembly in indorsing the Vanderbilt sink-

the-track project respecting Fourth Avenue as grossly corrupt. We presume this inculpation well founded. That our tax-payers genof dollars to defray the cost of that operation, by a vote of the Assembly which is not purchased, we cannot realize. The sinking and partial walling over are right; but whatever part of its cost is not justly chargeable to the Railroad should be assessed upon the property directly benefited thereby. Suppose barely sixty blocks on each side of the Avenue of ten lets each to be thus benefited to the extent of \$5,000 per lot (a moderate estimate), there would be 1,200 lots increased in value to corruption in our thoroughly corrupt local the aggregate extent of \$6,000,000. That sum would fully cover that portion of the cost of sinking the track which is thrown upon the City; and why forty-nine fiftieths of it should was yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Alvord, be charged upon property which is not benefited by the process, we cannot imagine. If, therefore, Col. Hawkins had been content with denouncing such a vote as flagrantly profligate, and helding up those who cast it to general scorn and rebuke, we should gladly have proffered our columns as a medium for diffusing such denunciation. seat. Why? Because this Reform Legislature is the rottenest, most rascally concern which has plundered and disgraced our State

for the last twenty years. Admitting the premise, we deny the legitimacy of the deduction. If Col. Hawkins, after leading his our late civil war, had resigned and come home, alleging that the Rebels were a contemptible set, with whom a gentleman could have no intercourse whatever, we should have deemed him most illogical if not absolutely insane. So the fact that he found himself villains, ready to sell their souls for excellent reason, not for resigning, but for holding on. If his constituents had not expected that rascals would find their way into the Legislature, they could not have been induced to vote for Col. Hawkins. They chose him expressly to fight corruptionists, not to run away from them. Says the Apostle to is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries." That was a good reason for pitching in, not for pegging out. We are confident that Col. Hawkins will think so, the

next time he is sent to the Legislature. The counsel for the custodian of Brigham Young protests against his release on the order of a Mormon Probate Court, and the atens to test the legality of the discharge in a higher tribunal. But whether the decision of alone. the Mormon Judge be overruled or not, we presume the Mormon prosecutions are virtually at an end, and the prisoners now held in custody under the indictments found in Judge McKean's Court must nearly all be released in accordance of the recent decision of the Supreme beach. The more we examine the blunder of the Administration the worse it looks. For it was a blunder made in the face of such clear light that it can hardly be called anything else than the result of willful ignorance. The organic law of the Territory prescribes that for the first six days of the term the Supreme Court of Utah shall sit as a District and Circuit Court of the United States, to try offenses against the United States, and when it adjourns as a Federal court it shall immediately reopen as a Territorial court, with the same judges, but with a different prosecuting attorney and different subordinate officials. Its business now is at least five or six million tuns of Coal, which costs us to try offenses against the statutes of Utah, and to decide civil causes under the Territorial least, we maintain this, and the only way to confute us is a partial relief from the twopenny Biblical laws; and although in certain cases it is em- to give us free Coal. The revenue derived from Coal is powered to exercise jurisdiction for the United | Coal we use in New-York State and the New-England States, the ruling of all the authorities is clear | States alone something like \$7,500,000, of which the rev. that it is a local and not a Federal tribural. enue gets a balf million and our home monopolists seven The point which the Supreme Court has just emphasized is not a new one, but has been established by the precedents of nearly half a century. Chief-Justice Marshall (1 Peters' U. S. Reports, page 546) decided that "the courts were not courts in Territorial "which the judicial power conferred on "the Federal Government could be de-"posited; they were incapble of receiving "it, as the terms of the incumbents are but "four years," while U. S. Judges must be appointed during good behavior. The same view has been reiterated time and time again. The Supreme Court of Iowa held in the case of Lorimer and Gratiot agt, the State Bank of Illinois (1 Morris, p. 228) that "under no 'circumstances are these courts properly "speaking District Courts of the United 'States; they are mere Territorial Courts "having the powers of District and Circuit "Courts of the United States, but only when "enforcing the laws of the United States." There are opinions of successive Attorneys General to the same effect, and the practice of the Government hitherto has always been in accordance with what was so obviously the law. Now it is evident that while the court is a Territorial court its juries must be impaneled by the proper Territorial officer, its processes must be executed by the Territorial marshal

consequently be punished only by the court sitting as a Territorial tribunal and acting through the Territorial machinery. Exactly why Judge McKean chose to proceed differently is not entirely clear. The Mormon crusade is understood to have been preached at Washington by the Rev. J. P. Newman, a gentleman whose Christian zeal in this instance seems to have got the better of his discretion-Judge McKean was a willing recruit, and the President was induced to support the movement with all the weight of his authority. There is a statute against polygamy, passed by Congress in 1862, under which indictments might have been presented by the United States District-Attorney, while the Court was sitting as a Federal tribunal, and tried by a jury of Gentiles impaneled by the United States Marshal. But the statute of limitations would save most of the older,

torney must present indictments under Terri-

torial laws. Murder, lewd cohabitation, and

other crimes which Judge McKean has re-

cently pursued with so much zeal, are offenses

not against the United States, but against the

statutes of Utah; and, according to all the

within five years. There is a Mormon statute against level and lascivious cohabitation; signing his seat while measures of the gravest but it was deemed impossible to get consequence were still pending, and while it a verdict under this law from any was very doubtful whether measures of neces- jury impaneled by a Mormon Marshal. Judge McKean's device was to declare of his vote. Is this the role of a Reformer par his court a United States court for all purposes; to turn the local marshal and sheriff and prosecutor adrift; to order all grand and petit jurors to be drawn as United States jurors; and to instruct the United States District-Attorney to prosecute all felonies, even those which were only punishable under the Mormon laws. Mr. Hempstead, who was the Federal prosecuting attorney when this gross violation of law was begun, refused to take part in the proceedings and (we believe) resigned. Judge McKean thereupon committed a fresh usurpation by appointing one R. N. Basken United States District-Attorney ad interim, although the Attorney General's office had ruled that "a Territorial court cannot "appoint an attorney for the Territory;" and under Mr. Basken's instructions the prosecutions began. Mr. Bates, who was appointed afterward, refused to sanction these unwarrantable proceedings, and referred the matter to Washington. The Controller of the Treasury, following the well established precedents, refused to pay the expenses of the trials. Attorney Gen. Williams openly condemned Judge McKean's conduct, and declared that his rulings would not stand when they came to be reviewed. But Gen. Grant put his foot down. Law or no law, McKean's court should be a United States court, and if the Mormons could not be punished in one way they should in Col. Hawkins saw fit instead to resign his another. Mr. Bates was requested to resign, and make way for a more ignorant or more docile attorney; but he very properly

refused, and declared that he should await the judgment of the Supreme Court. The President perhaps does not yet realize the full consequences of his blundering ob-Zouaves in one or two gallant fights during stinacy. Not only are the Mormons irritated and the Gentiles placed in danger, but the illegal arrests of the past two years are all punishable. The indictments were void; the trials were not trials by a legally constituted court; the sentences were usurpations; the officers who executed the surrounded in the Assembly by corrupt processes were trespassers. The organic act of the Territory provides that on, with no perceptible decrease of the special a large enough mess of pottage, afforded an the United States Marshal shall execute 'all processes issuing from the courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and "District Courts of the United States," and there his authority stops. When he arrested Brigham Young on Judge McKean's warrant confided by law naturally declined to interhe was guilty of false imprisonment, for which he can be prosecuted. The money he has ad- opinion; so that the condemned were actually the Gentiles, "A great door and effectual vanced-about \$8,000-for fees and expenses, cannot be recovered from the United States, and of course will not be paid by the Legislature of Utah. The \$7,000 additional new due to witnesses and jurors also constitutes a debt incurred without authority. There seems to be every prospect of endless vindictive litigation in consequence of the doings of this fictitious court, and the violations of law have been so gress and so clear that it is likely to go hard with the offenders. After this it is to be hoped the President will leave the courts

PROTECTION AND PRICES.

The World says:

We use fully 40,000,000 bushels of Salt of 75 pounds a bushel, the price of which is exhanced by the tariff an average of one-fifth of a cent per pound, or 15 cents per bushel of 75 pounds, or a total of \$6,000,600 per annum. This addition is thus divided: Revenue to the United Saginaw salt-boilers, \$4,893.102 19."

-To which THE TRIBUNE replies that all the Salt made by "Syracuse and Saginaw salt-"boilers" in 1871 was sold by them for less than the aggregate enhancement of price asserted above by The World. And, since Salt could not have been afforded to our people for less than nothing, even in the absence of a tariff, we submit that The World's position is absurd.

-Hear The World again: "We want free Coal because the whole Northern seatribute to home enal monopolists. We use in that region millions. That is why Coul ought to be free."

Auswer .- There is another way to "confute" The World beside that it suggests-namely, to compare the price of Coal under Free Trade with its present cost. Happily, the monthly sale of large quantities of Coal by auction affords opportunities for testing the soundness of The World's assumptions. We propose, therefore, to compare the wholesale prices (reduced to coin) of Coal at this port for the last six months with those which ruled throughout the corresponding months of any year which The World may select as illustrating the advantage of Free Trade. Is not that giving advantage enough?

Again: We invite a comparison of the wholesale prices of our common Anthracite Coal at this port with those of the far inferior (in heat-producing capacity) Bituminous Coal which drives the power and warms the dwellings of the British metropolis. That Coal is largely brought by sea to its destination-of course, more cheaply than it can be wheeled across the rugged mountain-ranges of Pennsylvania. But never mind. Now let us see whether our coal-consumers are or are not paying \$11 more for their fuel than they would need pay under Free Trade!

PROGRESS IN IOWA. Iowa has definitively abolished the Gallows. Here is the act verbatim:

" Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of " Section 1. The penalty of death as a punishment for crime is hereby abolished. "SEC. 2. All crimes heretofore punishable with death shall be punished by imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Peultentlary.

"SEC. 3. In all cases arising under the preceding sections, the Governor shall grant no pardons except on recommendation of the General Assembly."

The State Register (Des Moines) says of this act: "No measure of amendment in law has swept on to

success during the present session with such popular strength as this. Its might, developing itself silently, accomplished its work without strained ado. When the public mind came to think of it, and to think of it seriously, cordially, and honestly, the work was done. The boy who lived, but yesterday, to see the hangman's rope cut, will live to see the day when his children shall wonder that the gallows ever performed its brutal work in Iowa, the same as his father wondered that in early American times the law hanged men for theft, the same as he himself wonders, with shame for the century, that the whipping-post remains in Delaware. As we express our Christian pity over the spectacle of England's Christian Queen flogging the boy O'Connor with twenty brutal stripes, we shall not now stand in the shadow of the gallows to do it."

The Register pays the following tribute to one of its generous coworkers in effecting this

the active philanthropist, who has done such prominent and effective service in the movement which has secured the abolition of Capital Punishment in this State. As he had previously done in several other States, Mr. Bovee came to Iows, and, entirely at his own expense, lent his time, energy, and fertile resources, to the work of humane reform. As a speaker, convincing and strong, ever ready and alert, as a worker, indomitable, unceasing, and withal patient, and as a manager, at once judiclous and impetuous, he carries with him the qualities of success. His services here have been young n. Beginning, he was told there was no hope; that made no difference. Succeeding in half-way manner, he requised to accept the situation. His refusal to make two bites of one cherry, led on to full success-thanks, largely, to his adhesion to the magic of undiscouraged effort. Tact and talent he has in equal measure, and with them patience. These weapons he uses with the generosity of unselfish Quakerism, wherever and whenever he can do good. We are glad he came to Iowa to help our people on in this reform, and, as thanks is all the pay he gets, and more than he wants, the public can, should, and will, pay him up liberally and at once. Bovee is a full round man, as we measure men, and the world would not lose by it if it

had more like him than it has." We see in this wise legislation evidence of that reaction of public opinion against the gallows for which we have long waited. A quarter of a century ago, discussion, argument, and the labors of a few enlightened men, promised to bear fruit in a general disuse of the halter as a judicial implement, but other great questions of more immediate and pressing interest engrossed the attention of the country; a certain class of religious people insisted upon hanging as a tends its hostility to his art, and calls him punishment of God's own appointment; eircumstances occurred in some States, in which the code had been ameliorated, that seemed to point to an increase of crime as a result of this lenity; so that even in an enlightened State like Massachusetts it became the fashion to hang upon conviction, just as it had been, for a season, the fashion not to hang. Those who protested against the conserva-

tion of this essential barbarism were constantly and grossly misrepresented; they were conspirators against the safety of the person; they were wiser than Moses and the Bible; they nourished a morbid sympathy for criminals and a misplaced pity for the undeserving; they saw not the natural relation between crime and its punishment; they were culpably rash and madly bent upon an experiment, failure in which would be fatal to the peace of society. So the strangulation went crime which it was inflicted to prevent; and even those whose minds were not convinced grew hopeless of a beneficent change. As courts and juries seemed bent upon hanging, those to whom the power of pardoning was fere upon the strength of a personal taste or in a worse condition than they were before the doubts of men had been excited at all. Now that so good an example has been set it is probable that other States will follow it But it is well to say a word of caution to those who may hereafter claim an increase of offenses against life as the result of such a change in penalties. This increase may or may not occur; but time alone can determine whether it be merely accidental, or whether it follows from a change in the statute. In a matter like this, we want a fair trial before making up conclusions; a hasty judgment may be full of disastrous error.

Every abolition of the Death Penalty by legislation has the value of taking the question out of the theological category, in which it never should have been placed, and of putting it upon the ground of expediency, justice, and humanity, where it belongs. If hanging is demanded by the Mosaic Code, then lawmakers who leave hanging out of the catalogue of penalties declare their independence of that code, which simplifies the matter amazingly. The Legislature which declares self against judicial murders cannot possibly believe them to be of Divine institution. All the little bits of Scripture which have become hackneved in the service of hemp lose their authority. The discussion assumes a new aspect service again. We therefore hall the enargument which has always been treated more more certain than ever that Hanging, as a its unfortunate victims, not a leg to stand

A PROSCRIBED PAINTER.

Courbet the artist was in Paris at the time of the insurrection of the Commune, and, like most of the citizens, joined in it. His reputation gave him a prominent position among the Bohemians and literary Arabs who, in company with some thinking and dovoted men, formed the government of the city. He supported, during the short reign of that curious fanaticism, everything which was improbable and sentimental and impracticable, and took an active part in the demolition of that brazen column of the Place Vendôme which was regarded by those crazy philanthropists as a "negation of the cos-"mopolitan fraternities." When Paris fell Courbet was eaught in an undignified attempt to escape, and was tried for treason and murder and various other crimes of which he was as innocent as any cab-horse of the boulevard. He did not cut a very heroic figure on his trial. He was mortally nervous about being shot, and even made the fantastic proposition to rebuild the Vendôme column at his own expense, if the Government would let him off. In a moment of good nature he was released, chiefly because it was impossible to feel any malignity toward so grotesque an offender, and poor Courbet had the humiliation to reflect when he saw Rossel and Ferré shot and Rochefort banished, and Préau de Wédel butchered in cold blood, that he escaped only because he was considered a less serious revolutionist than they. He clung to life, however, adopting, as one

of his critics said, the words of Panurge after the storm, "All goes well. Let me land first. "I must go about my business." He went industriously to work, and produced several pictures for the exhibition of this Spring. One was a study of the female form, of the kind which gained him such wide notoriety several years ago, when his "Femme au Per-'roquet" delighted the public and divided the critics; and the other was a remarkable piece of still life-a reminiscence of his prison days. The jury, composed in great part of artists devoted to the Empire, refused both of these pictures, on the ground, it is asserted, that M. Courbet's conduct during the insurrection was such as to render him unworthy the association of men of honor. One of the jury was M. Meissonier; and when we consider that he had for several years frequented the Tuileries, and recognized M. Bonaparte as on the Tarif Dill, just as though the session were to last forever. Hour-long speeches are were to last forever. Hour-long speeches are in order until next Thursday; then five-minute in the Assembly from first to last, repeatedly them have contracted polygamous marriages a friend and patron, it must be admitted that intends to carry out a tan early day, an intention he has intends to carry out a tan early day, an intention he has intended to carry out a tan early day, an intendition he has intended to carry out a tan early day, an intendition he has intended to carry out a tan early day, an intendition he has intended to carry out a tan early day, an intended to carry out a tan early day.

would not be pradent for these Bonapartist jurors to apply to their late master the tests which proved so fatal to Courbet. The painter had joined an insurrection. Have they forgotten Strasbourg and Boulogne f He had been a jail-bird. Do they remember Ham? He had escaped through the contemptuous magnanimity of the Government. Did they recall the clemency of Louis Philippe and how it was requited? Of the acts of which Courbet was accused, Louis Bonaparte was guilty. He had committed murders, perjpries and thefts. He had murdered Baudin when he was defending law against usurpation. He had, through his instruments, covered the Boulevard Montmartee with innocent blood. He had broken a solemn oath to support and protect the Republic. He had stolen the public funds and used them to sustain his criminal attacks upon the national life. He had done all these in a way as grotesquely cynical as anything in the escapades of this

eccentric artist. It is not likely that this malicious exclusion will in any way injure Courbet. It will call public attention to his work, and give him a greater importance for the moment than he descryes. It will rouse a spirit of violent antagonism against the magnates of the reigning school. Already a radical journal, attacking M. Meissonnier for this political bigotry, ex-"a colorer of photographs." The pettiness of the one side is thus balanced by the silliness of the other. The verdict of the court painter can no more quench the talent of the radical, than the attacks of the sans culottes critics can injure the fame and fashion of the most petted painter of the time. But this abuse of the prerogative of the jury of painters to gratify a political hatred will inevitably injure the prestige of the schools of art in Paris.

After long and patient preparation, and tho collection of a vast amount of valuable evidence of actual and flagrant fraud on the part of the Ring, the Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn have begun action. They have already exposed very suspicious transactions of the East River Bridge Company, which fully justify the demand now made for a thorough investigation by a Legislative Committee of the operations of Mr. Kingsley. The request is one which ought not to be denied by the Legislature, and the inquiry should be prompt, searching, and, above all things, public. The people of Brooklyn have learned from our experience, if not from their own, the cost of being governed by a close corporation, and they want light thrown upon the operations of their

The Evening Post at length admits that our illustration of its principle is pertinent and just-that the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals by the State was (according to that principle) a violation of the rights and an unjustifiable confiscation of the property of those citizens (little short of a majority) who chose not to be taxed and involved in debt for such a purpose. Well: The Terbune disagrees with you-that is all. But, since we were sure to bring you up to the mark in time, why didn't you frankly face the music at first ?

It may not be generally known that on the 13th

inst. His Heliness the Pope received 400 foreigners from various countries. In reply to their address, he blessed all the nations represented. Here is a reminiscence of that enormous cosmical power, so to speak, which, with now and then an individual proest, was once accorded to the Pontificate. Upon this occasion, France, always the most wayward of the daughters of the Church, was specially praised by the Pope for her "immense charity." It was rather remarkable that certain French Catholics should have been rebuked by Pius for want of tolerance, and advised to use more gentleness. Of course, there was the natural talk of the pitiful situation of poor Italy in chains. The Holy Father likewise announced his intention of praying for Germany, "now subjugated and divided by an anti-Catholic and ambitious spirit." in a way somewhat analogous to that in which us pray," said the Father, "for the fools who call the "Cursed be Canaan" theory has been laid themselves 'old' because they reintreduce old coast. Now New York to Fortland, is made to pay a coast. Now New York to Fortland, is made to pay a the "Cursed be Camain theory has been fine active errors." The Catholics of Poland, Holland, Ireland, which is to home coal monopolists. We use in that region up in ordinary never to be put into active errors." The Catholics of Poland, Holland, Ireland, and America appear to have been blessed all in a

> We get letters from numerous correspondents who are moved to sustain Hanging, as the best possible respectfully than it deserved; while we are use to which a certain class of criminals can be put. We are charged with educating the public mind up question of scientific jurisprudence, has, like to the point of holding life cheap! This is the more astonishing because, with all our might and main, we have striven to persuade law-makers to consider human life to be the dearest and most costly thing in this world. Then we are told that "if there is no other punishment for cold-blooded murder than a few years of imprisonment, men will not reckon the cost sufficiently dear to deter them from crime." We hardly see why this argument should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, which has uniformly and persistently urged imprisonment for life as a substitute for strangulation, with a great modification, if not an abolition of the pardoning power, reserving its exercise for eases the aspect of which has been changed by the discovery of new evidence.

> > The present French Government means to deal it seems, more severely with dueling than has been the custom of its many predecessors. In consequence of a domestic quarrel, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to give, the Prince Biberco, third son of a former Hospodar of Wallachia, called out the Prince de Bauffremont and made a hole in his body which kept him in bed ton days. For this, Prince Biberco was put on trial, found guilty, and, to the astonishment of everybedy, sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment-enough to show the feeling of the Government, but not enough to prevent the Prince from fighting another dual, if he should

It may be idle surmise, but certainly the signs seem to indicate that women, having devoted themselves to law, physic, and divinity, may possibly rush into navigation. Michigan University has Female Boat Club ; but a female boat-sectin was oat of the question, and a stern man has been employ ad. Again, we observe that in the raffling at the Housepathic Fair in Boston a lady has drawn a scotleat, As historical precedents, we cite The Lady of the Lake, and The Female Sailor, a ballad; they are as good to refer to as Boadicea or Joan of Arc.

Perhaps our readers will remember a passgraph which we published the other day about the Rev. Mr. Buck of Portland and the Penitent Thief. It seems that either Mr. Buck, or Mr. G. J. Talbot, or the gentleman who reported the debate in the church, or the Penitent Thief or the Impenitent Thief-wa are not exactly sure which-was misrepresented Mr. Buck's point seems to have been that sinness had better not expect to be as locky as the Penitent Thief-and we fully agree with him.

Just think of a man escaping from the massacre of Waterloo in his comparative youth to be drowned in his old age, like a dog, in a pond! Such was recently the fate of Capt. Goodenough, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards. He was residing at the age of 76 at Whimple, East Devon, and tumbled in a fit tuto the water. The reader may meralize at his leisure and his pleasure over this peculiar in-

According to a Vienna letter, von Beust